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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1900-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

REPORTS NOT DENIED

Members of the Diplomatic Corps Said to Have Left Pekin.

FRICTION BETWEEN LI AND CONSULS

Scepticism as to Genuineness of Letter From British Minister.

WON BY PRINCE TUNG

LONDON, July 27, 11:30 a.m.-This morning's report from Shanghai reiterates the allegation that the survivor members of the diplomatic corps have already left Pekin on their way to Tien Tsin, and add troops of Jung-lu, commander-in-chief of

This move is stated to be the outcome of very stormy interviews between Li Hung Chang and the foreign consuls, and to have been taken in the hope of abating the wrath of the powers and delaying the acvance of the allies toward Pekin.

Advices received from the same source state that half the foreigners in Pekin have been killed or wounded or have died as the result of privations they had under-

Chinese Plot Suspected.

The alleged departure of the ministers from Pekin has led to a reassertion of the plan by China to conceal the date of the passacre at Pekin, the suggestion being that Chinese officials will claim that the ministers left Pekin under a strong escort, but were ambushed and massacred by 'Hoxers' en route to Tien Tsin. However,

although it is still believed a massacre has occurred of the foreign colony at Pekin, the disposition now is to think the ministers were somehow rescued from a tragic fate.

The Advance on Pekin.

The only information regarding China that the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. William St. John Brodfick, was able to impart to the house of commons today was that preparations for as today was that preparations for the advance on Pekin seemed to be ap-

Letter From the British Minister.

Simultaneous comes the cable dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai announcing that a letter had been received from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister to legations were under constant fire and that three were still standing, but that the fereigners were receiving no assistance

fereigners were receiving no assistance from the authorities. Owing to the cowardice of the Chinese. Sir Claude wrote, it was hoped the legationers would be able to hold out for a fortnight, but if they were pressed their resistance could not last more than four days at the utmost.

The text of the Shanghai dispatch to the Dally Mail follows:

"SHANGHAI, 'uly 27.—A letter just received here from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Pekin, July 6, follows:

"We are receiving no assistance from the authorities. Three legations are still standing, including the British. We also hold part of the city walls. The Chinese are shelling us from the city with a three-inch gun and some smaller ones and are sniping us. We can be annihilated any day. The ammunition and food are short.

"We would have perished by this time, only the Chinese are cowards and have no organized plan of attack. If we are not

only the Chinese are cowards and have no organized plan of attack. If we are not pressed we may hold out a fortnight longer, rwise four days at the utmest. anticipate only slight resistance to the

"The losses of the foreigners in Pekin up to July 6 were forty killed and eighty

Similar to a Former Letter.

Some of the statements above are strik ingly similar to the published version of Sir Claude Macdonald's letter of July 4. If not the same letters, the Chinese artillery would appear to be strangely ineffective as the malties were the same according to the letters of both dates. As lending color to the suggestion that the communications are identical, it may be stated that the Bel-

Slaughter of Missionaries.

In missionary circles at Shanghal, accord ing to a dispatch received here today, it has been learned that all the missionaries at Paoting, in the province of Pe-chili, have been murdered. All of the people of the mission at Amoy, province of Fooklen, are reported well.

Defeat for Prince Ching.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch received here today, dated Tien Tsin, Tuesday, July "A messenger who left Pekin Sunday,

July 15, brought today to the customs offi-cer here news that Prince Ching's soldiers had been fighting Prince Tung's troops and had been defeated. The foreigners were de-fending themselves in the northern cathe-dral, near the Forbidden City."

German Expedition Starts.

BREMERHAVEN, July 27.-Part of the German expeditionary force for China sailed William, who was accompanied by two of his sons and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, witnessed the embarkation of the expedition, and delivered a farewell ad-dress to the tratoday on board three transports. Emperor henlohe, witnessed the embarkation of expedition, and delivered a farewell ad-ess to the troops.

Another Straw of Evidence. BOSTON, July 27.-The American board of commissioners for the foreign missions today received a cablegram from Rev. Porter, a missionary of the beard, dated Chefoo, July 23, containing the words, "Pekin alive." Rev. Mr. Porter, who was stationed at Pang Chuang, prov-Shantung, north China, escaped to after the Boxer uprising. The cable gram contained only the two words, "Pekin alive," no intimation being given as to the evidence on which the conviction which ap-parently prevailed at Chefoo was based.

To Raise a Regiment.

NEW YORK. July 27.-At a meeting held In this city today of the executive board of the Russian-American Democratic League resolutions were adopted favoring the raising of a regiment for service in China. A copy of the resolutions was forwarded to Secretary Root. The league has a membership in New York of 3,000, and sent 600 men to fight Spain during the recent war. Elias Rosenthai was elected as colonel of the regiment to be raised. He has a brother in Shanghai.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Hurry orders were received today by Major Heath, com-manding the government arsenal at Frank-fort, a suburb of this city, to begin work

at once on a large supply of 30-caliber revolver cartridges and shrapnel. In addition Major Heath was ordered to increase his working force from 500 to 700 and to work the men from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Recently the arsenal resumed work after a temporary shut-down.

French War Vessels.

PARIS, July 27 .- At the cabinet council today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, stated that full powers had been given the French consuls in China to take such measures as should be necessitated by the situation to insure the protection of

fre situation to insure the protection of French subjects. Accordingly, as naval reinforcements arrive at Taku vessels be dispatched to various ports where their presence may be deemed advisable.

The consul at Hankow telegraphs to the foreign office that two military stations at Szechuen have been pillaged and the Lazardst establishments at Tao-Chou, province of Kiang-Su, burned. The dispatch adds that the viceroys spontaneously took measures to restore order.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Effect of Recent Arrests in Restoring Public Order. NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Hannah Mabry, a negress sixty-two years of age,

fell a victim at 1 o'clock this morning of the mob which has terrorized the negroes since Tuesday. She resided with her aged husband at 1929 Rousseau street. A son and an infant child were also in the house All were sleeping soundly, when the mob broke in the door. They claimed to be seeking a couple of notorious negroes. Mrs. Mabry arose and appeared in the doorway of her bed room. She fell instantly, pierced by a dozen bullets and died in a short time. The mob then dispersed. Mrs. Mabry's son claimed to recognize two of them, and has given their names to the

police.

Disturbances were reported this morning from various parts of the city, probably due to the fact that more negroes ventured out than on yesterday. Special police, however, during the night and early morning gathered in a large number of men on the streets who were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves. It is thought the effect of these arrests will be

to gradually restore order.

One negro was beaten in Poydras street about 8 o'clock, but citizens interfered and aught one of the toughs.

FOSSILS IN OREGON.

Discoveries of Value Made by a Party of Scientists. BERKELEY, Cal., July 27.—Discoveries

of palaeontological material are reported yesterday in a letter to President Wheeler, dated Monument, Ore., July 4, from Prof. China, under date of Pekin, July 6, saying John C. Merriam, who is at the head of the expedition sent to the John Day fossil fields in eastern Oregon by the University of California. It says in part:

"So far we have been operating in the northern range of the Blue mountains. Among our specimens are quite a number of fine skuils, some of which are the best of fine skuils, some of which are the best that have been found here. One of our most interesting finds is a new geological fermation, which is a very important feature of this region, both geologically and palaeontologicaly."

Collections are also being made by this expedition for the University of Michigan, one of the chief seats of palaeontological learning in the new world.

SENDING FILIPINOS HERE.

Policy of Education as Proposed by the American Commission.

BERKELEY, Cal., July 27.-The Philippine commissioners contemplate sending na-tives of the islands to the United States to The first news concerning this important new policy was brought by a letter Sir Claude concludes by advising the re- from Bernard Moses, professor in the Unilief force to approach by the eastern gate versity of California and a member of the ceived by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler. The letter says in part:

"From observations already made I am inclined to think that we shall find among the young people of the islands a large number of eager and competent students, and I hope some arrangement may be made by which from time to time goodly num-bers may be sent to the schools of America. It may, perhaps, be found advisable to render some of them assistance from publifunds. It is quite likely that in this way we can help to bring the people of these islands to appreciate somewhat the civili-zation of the United States and to mark

SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

End of the Revolution on the Isthmus

COLON, July 27.-The liberal rebellion in this department has ended, after the sacrifice of more than 600 lives, the liberals having been the greatest sufferers, while the wounded numbered many hundreds. Dr. Mendoza, representing the liberals, and Gen. Alban arranged yesterday for a cessation of hostilities, the Colombian liberals eing pledged to surrender their arms and being pledge# to surrender their arms and being guaranteed their freedom from pros-ecution and the retention of all political rights. The foreigners who took sides with the rebels are to be banished within a week. Gen. Herrera and Dr. Parras, who were active in the revolutionary interests, have already left Panama. The work of burying the dead on both sides is in progress. Panama has been

sides is in progress. Panama has been plunged into the deepest mourning by the loss of many of its most prominent men. On both sides in this conflict the armies were provided with arms of the latest

Colon has been tranquil throughout the

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

Addition of Two Miles to the Fine System of Avenues.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 27.—An addi-don of two miles will shortly be made to the fine avenues on the Gettysburg bat tlefield. The new road will complete what is known as the Conferedate avenue, and will start about 400 yards west of the theological seminary, at the end of the short strip built several years ago, and will run west of south a distance of two miles along west of south a distance of two miles along the top of the ridge to the other uncompleted end of the Confederate avenue. The avenue will follow the confederate artillery line, where, during the battle, 300 guns engaged the Union artillery preceding Pickett's memorable charge. Scattered along the avenue will be eighty guns, which were used during the civil war, and which will now mark the sites of the confederate batteries. There will also be numerous tablets marking where the various corps, division and brigades of the confederate army fought. vision and army fought.

Express Robber Failed.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 27.-A masked negro entered the express car on the Missouri Pacific train No. 5 just at it left here at midnight. He covered Messenger Kreiser with a revolver and demanded the contents of the safe. Kreiser convinced him that the safe could not be opened until the train reached Omaha. After taking a watch from an express package the robber applied the airbrake and escaped. The Atchison police arrested on suspicion a colored man, who gave his name as Davis.

SPAIN WILL BE PAID RATHBONE'S PROSECUTION THE OFFER REFUSED

Considering an Offer of \$100,000 for Two Islands.

OMITTED BY PEACE COMMISSIONERS

Really Belong to the Philippine Archipelago.

LEFT OUT BY TREATY TERMS

PARIS, July 27.-The Spanish cabinet is considering the proposition of the United States government for the cession of the islands of Cibitu and Cagayen in considera-tion of an indemnity of \$100,000. The ministry regards the proposition favorably, and negotiations for a treaty of accord between the two governments are proceeding rapidly.

Omitted by Peace Commissioners.

Had the peace commissioners at Paris, in arranging for the relinquishment to the United States of the Philippines, contented themselves with the phraseology "the Philippine archipelago" as descriptive of the territory to be ceded to the United States by Spain no question, perhaps, would have arisen over the possession of Cibitu and Cagayen islands. But to avoid the least chance of loose definition the peace commissioners drew a geographical boundary line around the islands to be transferred. The bounds were fixed by meridians of

ongitude and parallels of latitude. The lines generally described a parallelogram, but at the southwestern corner, for some reason, there was an inset, excluding some of the islands off the coast of Borneo. By the terms of the treaty the southern boundary line of the archipelago started at the eastern end of the 127th meridian and ran along the parallel of 4 degrees 45 minutes westward to the meridian of 119 degrees 25 minutes. At that point the line ran directly northward to latitude of 7 degrees 40 minutes, and thence was deflected westward to the 116th meridian, forming the small inset above referred to.

Discovery of the Omission.

It was a year after the signature of the treaty of Paris before the fact was discovered that in laying down these boundaries the commissioners had excluded the islands of Cibitu and Cagayen. It was disclosed by the visit to that part of the archipelago of the U. S. S. Concord. The commander of the vessel landed on Cibitu and was cordially received by the reigning dato, who promptly hoisted the stars and stripes and nnounced himself under the protection of the United States.

Attention being attracted to that quarter, the Spanish government soon discovered the defect in the boundary line, and through the Duke de Arcos, its minister here, set up a claim to the State Depart-ment for the possession of the islands.

The department took the ground that the ourpose of the treaty of Paris in that secion was to convey the entire Philippine archipelago to the United States, and the general language of the act of cession was sufficient to effect that transfer, the defined

boundary being an unnecessary description. Ensuing Negotiations.

Negotiations lasting many months folowed, and each and every member of the commission was called upon to give his individual understanding of the proceedings at Paris so far as they bore upon that point. Finally it appeared that an exact boundary would have to be accepted, instead of one laid down in general termi-nology, according to the fundamental principle of common law. That being the case, it became necessary, in the sound policy and to prevent the existence of a probable cause of irritation in the future to buy out Spain's neighborly rights and continue the two islands as part of the

Philippine archipelago.
As announced from Paris, the Spanish cabinet is favorably considering the pro-posed transfer, and the negotiations may be practicall; regarded as closed, on th basis of a cash payment to Spain by the United States of \$100,000 for the two isl-

The Two Islands.

ands.

The two islands are insignificant in area and thinly populated, probably containing from 6,000 to 8,000 people in all. Cibitu is a long, narrow island, fourteen miles in length by two across. It is flat and uninteresting, save for one small conical mountain in the center about 500 feet in height. It is surrounded by coral reefs, with no anchorage to speak of. Cibitu lies only four miles outside of the southern bound ary fixed by the treaty of Paris.

Cagayen is about the same area, five miles by eight, with mountains reaching a height of 1,100 feet. It is the largest o half a dozen tiny islets known as the Cagayen Sulu group, and owning allegiance to the Sultan of Sulu. Its chief products are tobacco, sugar and similar tropical products, while both the islands are said to be mainly valuable for their pearl and shell fisheries, which, it is possible, may develop some commercial importance.

One important consideration which has influenced the United States government in these negotiations is the desirability of excluding any European power from the possession of the islands for use as a naval station, which would constitute a constant menace to the United States sovereignty. There is reason to believe that schemes of that kind have already been put affoat which are now to be thwarted.

DARRELL WILL BE GIVEN UP.

Committed Murder in Cuba and Fled to Portuguese East Africa

The State Department has another novel extradition case on hand, growing out of the peculiar international status of Cuba. Lois Darrell committed a murder in Cuba and made his escape from the island. He was finally tracked to Portuguese East was finally tracked to Portuguese East Africa, and the State Department was to-day notified that the Portuguese authorities had him under arrest and detention at the town of Deira, awaiting the arrival of officers from Cuba to take him into custody. Portugal has no extradition treaty with the United States, but surrenders fugitives of justice almost invariably upon request of the United States, accompanied by fair proof of guilt. In the present case the Portuguese government has signified its the Portuguese government has signified its willingness to surrender Darrell to the United States authorities, acting for Cuba.

Ordered to Fort Myer.

Capt. E. B. Ives and First Lieuts. Victor Shepherd and C. B. Rogan, jr., Volunteer Signal Corps, now in Cuba, have been ordered to duty at Fort Myer, Va. First Lieut. W. O. Bailey, Volunteer Signal Corps, now on his way home from the Philippines, is also ordered to duty at Fort Myer.

IT WILL PROBABLY NOT BE BROUGHT UNDER CUBAN CODE.

That Provides Only for Fine and No Imprisonment-To Be Decided by General Wood.

The statement that the charges agains ex-Director General Rathbone for misappropriation of funds, etc., will be brought under the sections 402 and 403 of the Cuban penal code is probably inaccurate or mis leading. No positive information on this point could be had today at the Post Office Department, the War Department or the Department of Justice, but it was said at the War Department that the policy would be in all the Cuban post office cases to prosecute to the full extent of the law.

Penalties Peculiarly Mild. The penalties under the articles of the Cuban penal code are peculiarly mild, it being the old Spanish law, the design of apparently was to relieve those guilty of misappropriating public money as far as possible from personal suffering as penalty. They provide simply for fines or temporary special disqualification and

r temporary special disqualification and nes, without any imprisonment being provided for.

The only code promulgated by this government is the post office code, which is ample in covering such cases as those arising in the present instance. Neely is charged under section 55 of this post office code, which more fully describes the character of frauds which in these cases are charged, and which, in addition to fines, provide for imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than ten years.

Gen. Wood Alone Knows.

Gen. Wood Alone Knows. If Rathbone were charged only under the Cuban penal code he would, in case of conviction, escape all danger of imprisonment, a fine merely being provided for, without even an alternative penalty in case of fail-ure to pay the fine. It is not regarded as ure to pay the fine. It is not regarded as at all probable, therefore, that a distinction will be made in the case of Rathbone, if he is to be prosecuted, from that of Neely, and that he will be prosecuted under the Cuban code only. It is said that Gen. Wood, who is now in New York, alone knows on what law the charges will be based, but the assumption is that it will not be alone the law carrying the least penalty.

LIKELY TO BE IGNORED.

The Charges Against Col. Amos G. Kimball at New York.

Col. Amos G. Kimball, assistant quartermaster general, in charge of the quarter-master's department at New York, has written a letter to the Secretary of War calling attention to the charges of fraud and bribery brought against him by the Philippine Transportation Company in its suit for \$100,000 damages, and requesting an immediate and thorough examination of his administration of the affairs of the quartermaster's office at New York. He ncludes in his letter clippings from the newspapers relating to the civil suit insti-tuted against him by the transportation

company.

Col. Kimball was interclewed in New York yesterday in regard to the charges against him, and admitted that he had demanded an official investigation. manded an official investigation.
"During my service in the army of forty
years," said he, "I have never enjoyed a
cent outside of my pay as an army officer.
As assistant quartermaster of New York I

As assistant quartermaster general of New York I have never discriminated in favor of anybody, and any statement to the con-trary is false." The officials The officials of the War Department have not yet decided upon any plan of action in this case, but there is a general impression, in view of Col. Kimball's clear record and high standing as an officer and a gentle-man, that the charges will be officially ig-nored for the present, at least.

CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINES.

Gen. MacArthur Reports Killed and

General MacArthur has reported the folowing casualties to the War Department: Killed-July 21, Manauan, Batangas, Company L, 38th Volunteer Infantry, Jas E. Easterly; Company E, 38th Volunteer nfantry, James S. Skaggs. July 22, Mount Corona, Luzon, Company C, 34th Volunteer Infantry, Albert Fryberger, William

Wounded-Sibert P. Aaron, wounded in thigh, slight; Captain George E. Gibson, wounded in shoulder, face, serious; Oscar Lake, wounded in thigh, moderate; Charles Wright, wounded in knee, serious; Edward P. Frank, wounded in abdomen, serious; Company F. 22d Infantry, William Mosby; Musician John Montgomery, wounded in arm, moderate; July 24, Batangas, Luzon, Robert C. Whitson, wounded in thigh, moderate; July 22, Cabanatuan, Luzon, Company K, 34th Volunteer Infantry, William Stratton, wounded in hand, slight; July 23, Batangas, Luzon, Company D, 38th Volunteer Infantry, William E. Lane, wounded in thigh, moderate. ake, wounded in thigh, moderate; Charles

CHINESE STUDENTS.

Their Status Defined by the Solicitor

of the Treasury.

The solicitor of the treasury has recently rendered a number of decisions defining th status of Chinese "students" entering the United States. Under the law a student is exempt from the operations of the Chinese exclusion act, and many have come to this country in consequence.

Treasury Department found that The Treasury Department found that willy John Chinaman was getting a little the best of the exclusion act on the student game. So-called students would, scon after their arrival here, be found abandoning their literary pursuits and trespassing upon the forbidden fields of competitive labor. Cap and gown were thrown aside for washtub and wringer, and the Chinese "student" after a short time became a laborer.

The department holds that a student to obtain entry must satisfy the collector of customs that he is a sure enough, genuine student, with cash in hand to pay his way; that he will pursue his studies, and when

that he will pursue his studies, and whe completed return to the land of his ances

Marine Corps Orders. Capt. R. McM. Dutton has been detached

the marine barracks at League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty with the 5th Battalion of Marines, en route for China.

China.

Col. George C. Reid has been ordered to inspect the marine barracks at the Newport training station.

Capt. Harry Lee, from the 5th Battalion of Marines and ordered to command the marine guard on the Vermont.

Lieut. R. R. Wallace, jr., to the marine barracks, Washington, for temporary duty.

Lieut. H. J. Hirshinger, from the marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal, to duty with the 5th Battalion of Mariness as adjutant.

Lieut. Macker Babb has been granted leave of absence for thirty days. Associated Press Offices.

The Associated Press took possession of its new quarters in The Evening Star billding today. The offices include the entire second floor of the building, and as the 100ms were arranged when the building was constructed to meet the needs of the Associated Press, they are conveniently arranged and are thoroughly equipped with all modern devices for the rapid transmission and handling of news.

Vigorous Reply Returned to China's Proposition.

PRICE FOR SURRENDER OF MINISTERS

Suspension of the Campaign Against Pekin.

CONFERENCE OF CABINET

Washington from Canton this morning by the announcement that under no circumstances will the United States government accept the Chinese offer to turn over the foreign ministers at Pekin to the allies at Tien Tsin in consideration of a suspension of the campaign against Pekin. A long cablegram was dispatched today to Rear Admiral Remey at Taku, and it is believed that this instruction was laid upon him. The State Department is pursuing an entirely consistent course in this decision. The officials point out that all of the bitter criticism in the European papers directed against the United States policy is based upon a total misunderstanding of the fundamental principles which have governed the ac-tions of the department. At no time, it is said, has the State Department allowed the belief that the foreign ministers at Pekin were alive long after the various dates set for their massacre to interfere in the slightest degree with the presecution of its military plans for reaching Pekin. On the contrary, the news that the ministers were alive was accepted by the State Department not as conveying absolute verity, but as an additional reason for hastening the relief column forward to Pekin.

The Department's Attitude.

It was the department's contention that, ven though a degree of improbability surounded the Chinese news as to the state of affairs in Pekin, yet every consideration of humanity and policy demanded that it should be given careful consideration and that it should be acted upon as if true, provided that action went toward the relief of the foreign ministers and did not operate to prevent the consummation of any of the objects laid down in Secretary Hay's identical note. The department is absolutely satisfied that its attitude was per ectly correct, and that even European

critics will in time admit that fact. Secretary Hay's decision to decline the latest Chinese proposition is based upon his determination to adhere strictly to the conditions laid down in the reply to the Chinese emperor's appeal. The State Department required that the ministers at Pekin be put in communication with their governments, and-the most significant condition of all-that the Chinese authorities co-operate with the relief expedition for the liberation of the legations. Until these two hings are done the State Department absolutely refuses to be led into any arrangement looking to the mitigation of the punishment of the Chinese government, such as the abandonment of the expedition to

It is not known at present just how this latest proposition reached the State Department. It is inferred that it came from several sources, but all are believed to be raceable to one person, the famous Li Hung Chang. Mr. Goodnow, our consul general at Shanghai, is the nearest United States official to Li and has acquitted himself so well up to this point that the State Department does not hesitate to make fre use of him as a diplomatic agent. Therefore it may be interesting for the foreign contingent at Shanghai, who have complained against Mr. Goodnow's intercourse with Li Hung Chang, to know that the consul gen eral is acting in strict accordance with the instructions of the State Department. Secetary Hay cabled him to put himself in communication with Earl Li and to avail s far as possible of that Chinese official's influence in securing the objects plainly

stated in the identical note. It does not follow that the United States is bound to accept without question any statement made by Li. Mr. Goodnow is a shrewd man and the Department of State feels itself able, using him as an intermediary, to give proper weight to anyhing coming from the great viceroy. In so doing it is simply carrying out its policy of making all proper use of any instrumentalities within its reach to achieve its well lefined objects, and is not to be deterred from so doing by any unwarranted criticisms that it is thereby disturbing the solidarity of the powers in their dealings with the Chinese government.

Cabinet Conference.

A special cabinet meeting was held in Secretary Hay's office at 11 o'clock this morning, the usual hour. The Secretary of State, fresh from his personal intercourse with the President, was in position to advise his colleagues of the administration's purpose and the whole Chinese situation was discussed. Besides Secretary Hay there were present Secretary Gage, Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Root, There were no official advices from any Chinese source over night, except a short message from Lieut. Stanford, the signal officer with Gen. Chaffee's contingent at Nagasaki, announcing that all was well with the troops.

The meeting was not called for any s cial purpose, as, by general consent, it is leemed advisable to get together at leas once a week and talk over affairs.

The feeling among the cabinet member was not so optimistic. As one of them expressed it, hope is still entertained for the safety of the legations, but the impression was given that it is now rather a forlorn

There is no disposition to refuse to ac cept the friendly assurances of the Chinese overnment. At the same time, they are accepted with that spirit of reserve which will prevent this government from being placed at a disadvantage if they should, un nappily, prove to have been not well

arations for joining in the move Pekin if the foreign legations are not delivered in the neantime. It is stated that a early as possible, in which the United States will certainly join. Consul General Goodnow's Actions. It was learned definitely after the meet

ng that a dispatch had been received from

were not made public. It was said that the

consul simply submitted some matters for the information of the department, as he has been in the habit of doing almost daily,

Consul General Goodnow, but its content

but that they had no direct bearing on any of the vital points of the situation now

under consideration. Regarding the critical attitude assumed by the American citizens and foreign consuls at Shanghai over Mr. Goodnow's visit to Li Hung Chang, it was said on authority that the visit was made in obedience to direct orders of the State Department. This government considered that it would be the height of folly to follow the course adopted by the other consuls and to boycott the most powerful man in China simply because there might be some question as to the accuracy of statements obtained from him. Consul General Goodnow was directed to call on Earl Li and hear what he had to say, leaving this government to be the judge of the value of his utterances While not inclined to place implicit faith in either the intentions or ability of Li, the State Department is inclined to keep in

close touch with him so long as there is any possibility that he may be useful. The department has no information as to Li's future movements. It is not known whether he wishes to continue his journey north or whether there is likely to be any action on the part of the other powers to hinder his movements.

Suspicious of China.

With reference to the Chinese proposal to deliver the American minister and other diplomats to the allied forces it was pointed out that if the imperial government has the power to deliver the missing diplomats safely to their military commanders on the coast they have certainly the power to open up free communication between the ministers and their respective governments.
Till that is done any offer to send the ministers out of Pekin under escort must be viewed by the powers with decided dis-

Commander of the Allied Forces. This government has not been notified of

the selection of a commander for the al-Hed forces in China, and it is thought the selection has not yet been made. Gen. Chaffee has orders to do everything in his power to facilitate the choice of a head for and for that reason it is difficult to see the expedition. It may be stated that whatever the preferences of this govern- gins. The latter part of one remark when ment in the matter might be we would cheerfully acquiesce in the selection of any as the beginning of another, or vice versa, one of the foreign commanders on the ground. The chief anxiety of this country is to have a choice made and a start made as soon as practicable. In case the commanders on the ground cannot agree among themselves the question will have to be referred back to their respective governments. This would be regarded in this country

as a deplorable delay and indicating a very unsatisfactory state of feeling among the foreign commanders. If the question of a choice is thrown back on the various governments the United States is in the frame of mind to interject some very plain and forceful language into the controversy, which probably would more than ever convince the foreign chancellories of the business like and unconventional brand of American diplomacy. Allies Number Only 28,000.

Admiral Remey's information as to the strength of the allied forces between Taku and Tien Tsin made it plainer than ever

to the cabinet that it is almost hopeless to look for an advance by July 30. He reports that the international forces number but 28,000 men, and the administration, it is said, has received no word from the American officers ashore indicating that the allied commanders have reduced their estimate of 80,000 men as the minimum strength of the column necessary for a forward movement. It is true that the department has been notified that the country has been partially evacuated by Chinese north of Tien Tsin, but this was not regarded as indicating any less resistance

was to be expected in case the allies had to force the defenses of Pekin. Supplies for Our Troops

essage from Gen. MacArthur, at Manlla, this morning, relating mainly to the arrangements made for the shipment of quartermaster and commissary stores to China for the benefit of the troops ordered to that country. The message was not made public on the ground that the information was technical and not of interest to the public It is known, however, that provision is nade for the housing and feeding of at least 6,000 American soldiers on Chinese soil for a period of six months. Gen. Mac Arthur says that the transports Grant and Legan cannot well be spared from the line between Manila and San Francisco, but that the transport Port Stephens can be utilized in taking troops from Manila to China in case of necessity. He says also that the freight and animal transports Flintshire, Wyefield, Westminster and Port Albert of the Philippine service have been ordered to the United States for the express purpose of expediting the shipment of horses and mules to the Philippines,

where they are much needed. Portugal to Send Troops.

The Portuguese charge, Senor Duarte, called on Secretary Hay today to inform him that his government had sent as rein-forcements for the Portuguese troops in the Portuguese colony of Macoa, in China, two regiments of troops. These troops, he explained, had been sent only as a precautionary measure to aid in the protection of Portuguese interests in her Chinese colony, and were not designed in any way to co-operate with the forces of the allied powers Portugal has no interests in north China, and these troops were only sent to provide against a contingency which might arise in case the Boxer movement should be extended far to the south.

France With Us in Feeling. Secretary Thiebaut, charge of the French

embassy, was also at the State Department and had a conference with Assistant Secre tary of State Hill. It is understood that the French government does not place credence in the alleged dispatch from Minster Conger of July 18, and that it desires to co-operate with the United States in a forward movement toward Pekin at the earliest possible moment. It is expected that when the French troops under orders reach China they will have a force of 12,000 men, which will be under the command of an experienced officer of the rank of a major general. Secretary Thiebaut had no definite information from China to communicate to the State Department.

Acquisitions for the Zoo. The Department of State has received word from Mr. E. S. Cunningham, United States consul at Aden, Arabia, that he has

shipped to New York for the National Zoo-logical Park here two llon and two leopard cubs, together with their food, consisting of twenty live goats Personal Mention.

Secretary Hay having returned to town Dr. David J. Hill, the first assistant secre

tary of state, has gone on a much-needed wacation to his summer home, Surf Side, Mass., accompanied by his family.

Mr. M. Ashby Lambert of Raleigh, N. C., is here on a visit to his mother, who resides on Capitol Hill.

WU IS INCREDULOUS

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Doesn't Believe That Edicts Have Been Translated Correctly.

SAYS CHINA IS OPPOSED TO WAR

Declares That Li is Unfriendly to the Boxers.

SANGUINE OVER MINISTERS

Minister Wu is very incredulous about the stories that are coming to this country in relation to edicts by the Chinese government. He wants to see the edict that is said to be the cause for a hostile attitude on the part of the viceroy of Canton before he believes that in any way it indicates that the government is favorable to the Boxer

"It must be remembered," said Mr. Wu to a Star reporter today, "that the slightest change in the translation of Chinese will give a meaning entirely different from what was intended. A translation that has been printed of an edict makes it show that the government should favor war. It is impossible that the government should favor war. I suppose it might have referred to defensive measures in case of attacks. But I would like to see this edict before I form any opinion of it-that is, I want to see the original in Chinese, and not a translation

Translator's Mistakes Common

"Mistakes are very readily made in translating from Chinese to English. There is no punctuation used in Chinese writing when one sentence stops and another bewritten in Chinese may be made to appear in which case the entire meaning intended to be conveyed will be vastly changed. Often you may twist the meaning of

Chinese writing in various ways. For that reason the very greatest care should be used in making a translation of an im How Meaning May Be Distorted.

The minister referred to instances in which the sense of a sentence in English might be entirely changed by a misuse of punctuation, and suggested that the difficulties of clear statement in a language with no punctuation were extremely great, and such a language should be translated only by some one perfectly familiar with it.
"The mistakes that have been made through a wrong translation of Chinese." through a wrong translation of Uninese, he said, "are innumerable, so that when I hear talk about Chinese proclamations and letters I first want to see the original. I could satisfy myself only by judging from the wording of the original document. As a Chinaman I would know what they mean in such a document, whereas some one else

with the very best intentions might be mis lead."

Li Unfriendly to the Boxers. When it was suggested that some people uspect that Li Hung Chang may be more friendly to the Boxers than generally supposed, Mr. Wu said that such a suggestion was simply absurd. Li, he said, had fought the Boxers in the time of Chinese Gordon and had done so since, and it was not

likely that he would turn against the government and become a rebel.

Minister Wu Sanguine. Minister Wu was quite elated this morning when informed by a press representative that it was reported the surviving members of the diplomatic corn ing conducted to Tien Tsin by troops of Yung-lu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces. He said he would not be sur-

prised to hear at any time of their arrival at Tien Tsin. Minister Wu said he had received no news from China in the last twenty-four ours. He did not expect to visit the State Department today unless he heard from

THE OREGON DOCKED.

Kure, Japan, July 23, saying:

Strength of the Ship Intact. The Secretary of the Navy this morning received a cable message from Capt. Wilde, commanding the battle ship Oregon, dated

"Ship docked. Structural strength in It will be noticed that this dispatch omits the technical details of the injuries received by the Oregon in running on a rock in the Gulf of Pechili. Some of these details, however are known to have been sent by Capt. Wilde. They indicate that, although the structural strength of the great battle ship is still intact, her injuries were of an ugly and serious character. None of the longitudinal frames were injured, but the vessel's bottom was badly torn and some of her pumping connections were broken. The main injury sustained was to broken. The main injury sustained was to compartment A, as it is technically known. Capt. Wilde, in his cable message of several days ago, estimated that it would require a few weeks to make temporary repairs, and at least four months to complete permanent repairs. This statement in itself shows that the injuries sustained by the Oregon were more serious than was at first supposed. When the Oregon reached Kure the Navy Department authorized Capt. Wilde to patch her up with temporary repairs in order that she might return to the Chinese coast for service. These orders will stand unless, after full consideration of the character of the Oregon's injuries by the bureau chiefs at Washington, it is decided to proceed immediately

CHINAMEN THREATENING INVASION. Consul at Sonora, Mexico, Transmits a Rumor Regarding 8,000 of Them.

ton, it is decided to proceed immediately with the necessary permanent repairs and keep the vessel in dock for the next four months.

Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has been informed by the United States consul at Sonora, Mexico, that it is reported that about 8,000 Chinamen in that part of Mexico are preparing to attempt to smuggle themselves into th

United States.
Secretary Taylor thinks the number is probably exaggerated, but has requested the consul to make a further investiga-Dr. Talmage and the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.-The czar

and czarina received the Rev. Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage this morning at the Peterhof Blocked by Freight Wreck.

NEW YORK, July 27 .- A freight train was wrecked this morning at Millstone junction, one mile south of New Brunswick,

N. J. Many cars were smashed and de-railed. All four tracks of the Pennsylva-nia railroad are blocked by the wreckage. It is reported that no one was hurt.